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sending their children to English schools, and when the schools were far away, nothing could be expected of them. He urged the necessity for introducing compulsory education among them and he also pointed out that the introduction of English up to Form I in the Lower Grade Elementary Schools, in places where the number of Mahomedans was large, would prove to be of great help.

Dewan's reply.—The Government have been encouraging the education of the Mahomedans as far as they could.

64. Opening of Elementary Schools at all convenient centres for the free education of the children of the Roman Catholic Christians living along the sea-coast.

Mr. L. H. Netto (Member, Nominated) referred to the backward condition of the Roman Catholic Christians living on the sea-coast as regards their intellectual and moral advancements and said that, while most of the other classes of His Highness' subjects had been benefited by the Government's generosity in the matter of education, the coast Christians alone were not in a position to profit in this direction, owing to their inability to open and maintain schools. The Member therefore prayed that the Government might take upon itself the duty of opening the necessary Elementary Schools for the education of this poor and backward community.

Dewan:—I quite sympathise with you. You are indeed backward. I would advise you to see the Director later on with a memorial from your community and explain to him your difficulties and express your wants.

65. Educational needs of the Vaikom taluk.

Mr. G. Venkitarama Iyer (Member, T. I. C., Vaikom) represented that, before the advent of the Educational Code, there were 150 schools, both aided and unaided, in the taluk, but now there were only 15 schools in all. Out of 25,000 children, only less than 6,000 were now under instruction for want of a sufficient number of schools. The Member then described the unsatisfactory condition of the schools at Kallara and Perumpallam, opened by the Government, after the passing of the Code. The Kallara school intended for only 120 boys, practically accommodated more than double that number. The same was the case at Perumpallam. He also pointed out the deplorable state of the Higher Grade Elementary School, situated in the heart of the town at Vaikom, which accommodated 575 boys, while it could accommodate only 250 children at the most, according to the Code. As matters stood at present, the depressed classes at Vaikom were completely shut out from education, owing to the want of admission in the school, which was located near the temple. Want of accommodation caused a portion of the higher classes to remain without instruction. He suggested that the school might be removed from the present site and provided with sufficient accommodation.

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The Member then referred to the present policy of the Government to raise the social position of the Pulayas and said that it was not a wise step. In his opinion, as long as the higher classes were quite prejudiced against the Pulayas and as long as the latter were low in point of material prosperity, they could never rise in the social scale. Giving liberal educational help to one or two individuals was of little value to the whole class. It would only create a gulf between the uplifted and the low among them. In the present circumstances, he suggested that the opening of night schools for Pulayas would be better in the interests of the Pulayas and other similar communities.

Opening of a Higher Grade Secondary School in the Meenachil taluk.

Mr. C. Mathen Mappilla (Member, Meenachil taluk) said that there was only a Lower Grade Secondary School at Bharanaganam. The want of higher classes in the school was a great drawback, as many of the students had to discontinue their studies. The Member understood that at Pala a school was recently opened to teach up to Form III, but unfortunately the educational authorities had refused recognition to it. The Member prayed that either the Pala school might be recognized and departmental assistance rendered to raise the standard of the school, or the existing Lower Grade Elementary School at Bharananganam be raised to the High School standard.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

Opening of a Lower Grade Secondary School at Kothuvalikad Murri.

Mr. Untaman Krishnan (Member, Nominated) said that a building worth about Rs. 3,000 had been constructed by the Ealavas at Vavakadu, the centre of several Muries, such as Kathuvallikad, Maliankaru etc, and the people were willing to place the same at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of a school. He prayed that it would afford greater facility than Munambam, if a Lower Grade Secondary School be opened there.

Dewan's reply.—You should make your application to the Director.

Opening of a Lower Grade Secondary School at Karukachal.

Mr. Parameswara Kurup Eravi Kurup (Member, Changanacheri taluk) said that much need was felt for an English school for the eastern villages of the Changanacheri taluk which at present possessed no school. The Member prayed for the opening of an English school at Karukachal which, being almost the centre of the eastern villages, could be conveniently reached by the school-going population.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

Do. Do. Kothamangalam

Mr. Thariathu Kunju Thomman (Member, Muvattupuzha taluk) urged the necessity for opening a Lower Grade

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